

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 6TH, 1889

NUMBER 18

## Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,  
Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.  
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H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,  
Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.  
RAUL GERALD PERRY,  
Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evangelista da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p.m.  
—H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.  
N. B.—All notices should be sent to  
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaita.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11:30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.  
—F. A. TILLY, Pastor.  
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching 7:30 p.m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays.  
—J. W. TARBOUT, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua do Príncipe Imperial No. 18.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 4 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m. on Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p.m. on Thursdays.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock a.m. and 7 o'clock p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock a.m.  
—W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua do Monte Alegre No. 34.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock a.m., and 6 o'clock p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p.m., every Wednesday.  
RIO SAGRADO MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily. No. 6, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.  
—THOMAS HOOVER, Missionary.  
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 75, Sete de Setembro, and 100, Rio de Janeiro.  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 11, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.  
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are graciously solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

## Traveller's Directory

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a.m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:22 a.m. Entre Rio 9:32 a.m. and Bahia (terminus) at 7:22 p.m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 5 a.m. arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:15 a.m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:10 p.m. Entre Rio train leaves at 10:02 a.m. arriving at Porto Novo at 12:12 p.m. Downward trains leave Barra do Piraí at 5:15 p.m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:20 p.m. Porto Novo at 1:05 p.m. Entre Rio 3:10 p.m. S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p.m.  
Limited Expresses: Barra Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra at 10:15. Entre Rio at 12:25 and Marinho Procopio (terminus) at 6:58 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p.m. From Barra Rio train leaves at 5:15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward train leaves Marinho Procopio at 5:00 a.m. Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p.m.  
Mixed Trains: leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a.m. 3:15 and 5:00 p.m. first goes to Barra arriving at 8:20 p.m. second and third to Barra arriving at 7:30. Downward trains leave Barra at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Cachoeira at 12:08 p.m. and leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a.m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a.m. and 11:15 p.m. and leave Barra at 5:10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:50 p.m.  
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5:30. Downward train leaves Porto Novo at 10:30 p.m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a.m.  
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward train leaves S. Paulo at 6:05 a.m. arriving at Cachoeira at 12:08 p.m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.  
LROPOLINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo trains leave Nictheroy at 7:10 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. arriving at 10:45 a.m. and 6:22 p.m. Downward—leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m. and 3:05 p.m. arriving at Nictheroy at 11:25 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. For Macaé trains leave at 7:10 a.m. arriving at 12:22 and 7:08 p.m. From Macaé trains leave at 5 a.m. arriving at Nictheroy at 11:20 a.m. and 6:22 p.m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Nictheroy.  
CORCOVADO R.R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a.m. and 2, 4 and 6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 8:30 a.m. and 2 and 4:30 p.m. on weekdays.  
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station D. Pedro II railway at 6:20 a.m. and 5 p.m. Sundays and weekdays, arriving at Petropolis at 9:42 and 7:22. Passengers change at the Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. STEAMER Rio Petropolis leaves the Largo da Piraí at 4 p.m. on weekdays and 7 a.m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6:45 and 7:45. Downward, trains leave Petropolis at 6:00 and 7:30 a.m. and at 3:30 p.m. weekdays and at 6 a.m. and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

## Librarian, Museum, &c.

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BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ourvidor.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12, Rua Luiz de Camões.

## Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 76, Rua Marquês d'Alfama; Office: 87, Rua do Hospício from 12 to 3 p.m. Telephone 1025.  
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M.D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua do Marco, No. 92 from 11 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 12:30 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Mariana, No. 15, Botafogo.

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Messrs. Crashley & Co. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.  
Mr. J. C. V. Mendes No. 1, Praça D. Pedro II.  
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# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 6th, 1889.

THE formal opening of the 4th session of the 20th General Assembly took place on the 3rd instant. The speech from the throne, which is reproduced in another column, was unusually long and peculiarly non-committal, showing perhaps that the cabinet proposes to await developments before committing itself to any definite policy. The speech will strike an observant reader as the work of an astute lawyer who seeks to create an impression by words without definitely committing himself. This policy is certainly a mistaken one. The course of legislation in Brazil, the character of local administration and the apathy and impracticability of the people, are clear indications to the student of political science that Brazil must for the present be ruled from a central authority, and that measures of progress, or reform, must originate from that centre. It is desirable, therefore, that cabinets should adopt definite programmes with respect to all measures requiring legislation. That no such programme is laid down in the present speech from the throne must be considered an indication that the João Alfredo cabinet is either very insecure, or that it has no definite policy. The recommendations in respect to public worship, public instruction, judicial reform and the encouragement of industry are always included, and may therefore mean much or little according to the course of events. The recommendation of an increase in the number of bishops and the development of religious instruction would appear to show the hand of the minister of empire, whose pretensions zeal for religion and charity has made his name a by-word in the street, but it is not probable that any new measures will be adopted beyond a possible increase in the appropriations. The recommendation of two universities, one in the north and one in the south, is something new, however, but it is impracticable. If the government is unable to carry out the project of a great central university, which was proposed some two or three years ago, it will be quite as helpless in the creation of two institutions at a distance from this capital. The reference to "correctional tribunals" leads us to hope that something will be done for the creation of "police courts," which has so often been advocated in these columns. This is a necessary reform, and we trust the government has a definite project for legislative consideration. The treatment of financial questions, however, is anything but hopeful. The speech calls attention to

the increased revenue, the disappearance of the floating debt, and the prospective surplus at the disposal of the government, and then, instead of advising a reduction in taxation, or a paying-off of the funded debt, calmly advises an extension of aid to "institutions of credit," to agriculture and national industries, and to the construction of railways and the encouragement of immigration. And now, in addition to all this, the cabinet asks for legislation to enable it to disappropriate uncultivated properties along railway lines for the use of immigrants! It is to be hoped that no such legislation will follow, for the government has already thrown away too much money on such visionary schemes.

It will be remembered that when Minister Antonio Prado left Rio nearly four months ago for a visit to São Paulo, there were many well-informed persons who asserted that this step was preliminary to his definite withdrawal from the ministry. The health of himself and his family was the apparent cause for this vacation, and, from an after-dinner speech delivered by him in São Paulo on the 30th ult., this same cause now compels him to insist upon the acceptance of his resignation. The report of this speech received here on the 2nd conveyed the first news to the public that such a resignation had been offered, and even yet no official announcement of it has been made. While we are not disposed to question the motives given, there is no doubt that other causes have arisen to make his position in the ministry more than irksome. While we can not accept many of his ideas, there is no hesitation on our part to credit him with the best and most progressive aspirations now held by any Brazilian statesman. And, in our opinion, the advanced position which he holds renders it impossible for him to co-operate in the reactionary policy toward which the ministry appears to be tending. We do not believe that he has much sympathy with an increase of bishops, nor with more theological seminaries, nor with pompous universities in a country of whose population over 80 per cent are totally illiterate. And we do not believe, either, that he will favor any measure for granting remuneration to ex-slaveholders. As the cabinet seems disinclined to take up the real reforms which the country most needs, he probably considers it best to sever all official relations with it before its record is spoiled. Perhaps, also, he sees the difficulties in the near future which threaten its existence, and is therefore obeying the counsels of prudence in abandoning the edifice before the walls fall in. This is not the highest type of political courage, but it is certainly one of the safest of political expedients.

## THE IMMIGRANTS' PARADISE.

What is occurring in S. João del-Rey is so extraordinary that it would be incredible were it not easily verified. There are still in the Matosinhos hospedaria, in that city, the 54 families comprising about 600 persons, that arrived there over six months ago. The continuation of this state of affairs may be charged to the inertia of the government; and the immigrants there billeted are growing visibly stouter, without working, without doing anything, obstinately refusing—which is readily understood—to accept any settlement. When the end of the month arrives and the money is delayed, the immigrants strike, and the government, to avoid the realization of the threat to attack the city, at once sends the money, which is no small amount, for the immigrants demand and have obtained a daily payment of 750 rs. for every one, including children, which sums up 450\$ per day, or 13,500\$ per month.—*Gazeta de Notícias*, May 2nd.

It ought to be apparent, even to the blind and deaf, that the introduction of immigrants into Brazil is giving many very unsatisfactory results. We have again and

again condemned the system of employing agents to entice people to emigrate to Brazil and then paying their passages out, because it can not be kept free from the foulest of speculation and the grossest of abuse. If the government stands ready to pay from 38\$ to 72\$ per head for the transportation of immigrants to this country, there are any number of people ready and willing to undertake the business so as to make a profit out of it, and who will pick up anything human for which an account can be rendered. The first result will be the hardships of the voyage, the crowding of vessels and economizing in food, so that the beggarly remuneration offered by the government may yield a profit. Then comes the first awakenings to the deceptions practised by official agents, and then the heartless tricks of employers who cheat and abuse the poor wretches without the slightest scruple. In time the cities begin to fill up with stragglers, homesick laborers, professional beggars and vagabonds of every description; crime begins to rapidly increase, riots ensue, investigations follow, and then it begins to dawn on the government that frauds and deceptions have been practised. It is too late then, for the evil has been done! The case above cited is but one among the many. These people are apparently a bad lot, or else they have been most grossly deceived. If the first, then the government should have bound them down to the rules adopted in regard to food and shelter for a stipulated time, and then compelled them to accept employment, or provide for themselves thenceforth. If the second, then they should have been sent back home, and the parties deceiving them should have been held responsible. But the government has adopted neither course; it has simply supported a lot of idle people for months, at a heavy expense, and is now obliged to send a military force to keep them quiet. From present indications the government is likely to pay dearly for its mistaken immigration policy before it gets through, while the benefits realized will be but few and far between.

## A MODEL BANK.

The Chemical Bank was originally the banking department of the Chemical Manufacturing Company, incorporated by act of the New York Legislature in 1823, with banking privileges. This company carried on its manufacturing business on West Thirty-first street, near the Hudson River, on the spot where the depot of the New York Central Railroad Company afterward stood. The banking business was carried on at No. 216 Broadway. The first president of the corporation was a Mr. Melick, who was succeeded by John Mason on April 1, 1833. Mason died in 1838 and was succeeded by Isaac Jones, John Quentin Jones, becoming cashier of the bank. In 1844, when the first charter expired, the bank was reorganized under a new charter, with a capital of \$300,000 in \$100 shares. John Quentin Jones became president of the newly incorporated bank. The policy adopted was to manage the business with a small capital and gain the confidence of the public by accumulating a large surplus. Accordingly no dividends were paid during the first five years. In 1849 dividend paying began. The dividends increased rapidly until they amounted to 15 per cent. every two months, with an additional 10 per cent. at the end of the year. These were the dividend rates for several years prior to Jan. 1, 1888, since which time the practice has been to pay 25 per cent. every two months, or at the rate of 150 per cent. per annum. Meanwhile the surplus has increased until it amounted to \$3,500,000 in 1882, and, according to a recent statement of the Clearing House, to more than \$5,000,000 now. The stone building now occupied by the bank at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street was built for its use in 1850 and enlarged in 1873. Very soon after the institution of the national banking system the bank became the Chemical National Bank, but it does not issue circulating notes. The capital remains at \$300,000. The undivided profits are nearly \$1,000,000, deposits average more than \$20,000,000, and the stock, though sales are not often made, is quoted at \$1,020 for the par of \$100. The president of the bank now is Mr. George Gilbert Williams.—*Journal of Commerce*, New York, March 5th.

The foregoing description of a highly conservative and successful bank will perhaps read strangely to bank managers in this part of the world, where banking ideas seem to run principally in the direction of large capitals, loans on real estate and mortgage bonds. It may be instructive, however, as a proof that large results may be obtained from a small capital, when aided by good management and public confidence. Under existing conditions, it would perhaps be impossible to found a bank in this city on so small a capital as \$300,000 (say 600,000\$); in fact, such a capital, under the new banking law, is considered insufficient for the smallest town in Brazil. Then, too, it would be equally impossible to establish a bank here with the understanding that five years' dividends should be sacrificed in the interests of a large surplus. It would be difficult to find an investor who would be willing to yield his dividend even for one year. Nevertheless we have here an example of exceptional success in banking, where the capital is small, where early dividends were permitted to stand to the account of surplus, where guarantees and official favors were never enjoyed, where promoting and speculative schemes were never taken into consideration, and where loans to agriculturists and merchants to keep them from bankruptcy were never dreamed of. During its 66 years of existence the Chemical Bank has confined itself to legitimate banking, and with such care and good judgment that its success now stands perhaps without a parallel. Think of stock held at 40 times its par value, and of \$20,000,000 deposits, \$5,000,000 surplus and \$1,000,000 undivided profits on a capital of \$300,000! And then think of that \$30,000,000 bank in Cordoba, Argentine Republic, and a 20,000,000 *crédit foncier* bank in this city—both designed solely to loan money to men whose embarrassments prove their business incapacity. Lending money on crops and real estate is not a safe and legitimate banking business, for it ties up capital for long periods at low rates of interest and forbids the easy realization of investments when the exigencies of business require money for pressing necessities. Capitalists and commission merchants may loan capital on real estate or crop security, and a bank may discount the paper in a proper way, but no bank should assume the risks and difficulties of such loans on its own account. The best profits of a bank, as with any mercantile business, are to be obtained from a small capital quickly turned, and always well in hand. The United States government acted wisely in forbidding real estate investments in its national banking system, and the Brazilian government will be equally wise if it reconsiders this matter and adopts the same prohibition. There can be no objection to *crédit foncier* banks if capitalists wish to put their money into them, but no effort should be made to compel all banks, particularly in the new national system, to carry on the same kind of business.

## FEVER AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

To the Editor of the Standard.  
Sir,—A paragraph, full of gross exaggerations, to say the least, about the yellow fever at Rio de Janeiro having been widely circulated in the press for the last few days, I beg you to be so good as to re-establish the facts.

Unfortunately, the yellow fever and the pernicious fever were making ravages in Rio when the New Zealand steamer left that port on the 15th ult. The total number of interments on the 12th was one hundred and six, of which sixteen of persons who died from yellow fever, and twenty-nine from different types of pernicious fever. On the 13th, there were but eighty interments, of which thirteen from yellow and twenty-eight from pernicious fever. That was bad enough, being at the rate of two thousand eight hundred deaths per month.

But it is very far from the statement made that "a semi-official return which was circulated privately gives the total number of deaths as three thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three," which is most false. Nor is it more in consonance with the facts to describe the city as "literally panic-stricken," the government as seeming "powerless to deal with the plague," business "at a standstill," the inhabitants "deserting the city," &c.

If you will kindly look over the latest Rio papers brought us by the *Kaikouru* herself, you will see them filled with advertisements, and in every way testifying to the regular movement of trade and society at this season of the year. The latest paper, of the 15th, announces that his Majesty the Emperor was coming down from Petropolis the next day in order to visit an exhibition, and that his Highness the Count d'En had visited on the 14th an ironclad in the harbor. On the other hand, the papers of the same date report the shipping of one hundred and forty-eight thousand six hundred and seventy-nine bags of coffee from the 1st to the 12th of March, which is more than the average shipment in twelve days.

Then, again, the Rio custom house receipts from the 1st to the 13th had been two million two hundred and fourteen thousand and forty milreis, against one million seven hundred and thirteen thousand seven hundred and three in the same period of 1888, when there was no epidemic fever of any kind. These few remarks are sufficient to show the amount of credence that should be given to the assertions that "the authorities seemed powerless to deal with the plague," &c. Finally, whatever had been the sanitary condition of Rio in February and March, telegrams received here from different sources state that the epidemic was at an end, owing to the copious rains.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ARINOS.

Brazilian Legation, London, S.W., April 25th.

There was probably much reason for the above communication, but it is to be regretted that the Brazilian minister did not confine himself strictly to the facts. Exaggerations are unavoidable in regard to epidemics, no matter where they may break out, and it is generally a waste of time to publish corrections before the scare is over. Had the minister confined himself to a correction of the reported number of deaths he would have fully met all requirements. The plain facts are that there were 2,500 deaths in March (equivalent to an annual average of 84 per thousand); there was a genuine panic, hundreds of families moved away and are only now beginning to return; the government was powerless to deal with the question as proved by its authorizing the use of fire engines to pump 2-inch streams of water into 4-foot sewers for the purpose of flushing them; a serious "block" did occur in the handling of merchandise at the custom house, which has not yet been removed; and business did suffer a partial suspension, and heavy losses have resulted. The shipments of coffee prove nothing, for Santos continued to ship largely under much greater difficulties, while the comparison of custom house receipts with last year show the minister's unfamiliarity with such questions. We had less coffee to ship in March, 1888, and we did not have the high exchange and increased consumption which have so largely stimulated importation in the last half year. In our opinion, it is bad policy to conceal the facts in such matters, because concealment serves to prepare the way for the "gross exaggerations" complained of.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Late telegraphic advices from Buenos Aires report the Rio Paraguay to be falling.

—General Maximiano Santos, ex-dictator of Uruguay, is gravely ill with heart disease at Buenos Aires. It is said that there is but slight hope for his recovery.

—According to a Rio journal the Argentine ministry had decided to give \$60,000 to the Ferrari and \$30,000 to the Giacchi troops. A rich country needs nothing so much as first-class amusements, even if its creditors are to suffer some day.

#### MORTALITY REPORT.

We have been favored with the following classified table of the deaths occurring during the month of April, arranged according to the classification used by many medical authorities. It will be noted that there has been a considerable decrease in the totals from the preceding month, but it must be observed that they are still much too high.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	males	females	natives	foreigners	total.
<i>Zymotic, or Blood diseases:</i>					
Yellow-fever .....	62	21	19	1	83
Small-pox .....	7	2	4	1	9
Other varieties .....	120	69	118	20	318
<i>Constitutional:</i>					
Consumption .....	90	90	112	30	47
Other varieties .....	152	59	102	54	48
<i>Respiratory system:</i>					
Circulatory system .....	43	26	51	9	69
Heart diseases .....	150	47	84	37	192
Other varieties .....	27	10	12	8	37
<i>Digestive system:</i>					
Stomach diseases .....	122	99	146	45	302
Shin diseases .....	1	1	1	1	4
<i>Nervous system:</i>					
Paralysis .....	113	85	147	13	298
Uterine system .....	12	6	3	1	12
Urinary system .....	15	7	15	1	22
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>					
Still-births .....	37	28	65	—	65
Alcoholism .....	7	—	1	1	7
Old age .....	10	18	11	1	28
Congenital weakness .....	21	13	34	—	34
Unclassified .....	77	13	29	20	94
Accidents and injuries .....	8	2	4	1	10
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>1,605</b>

Totals according to age:

	under 10	10 to 21	21 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100
Yellow-fever .....	14	16	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other fevers, etc. ....	60	15	79	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumption .....	13	17	126	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory .....	49	1	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart diseases .....	2	5	110	75	—	—	—	—	—	—
Digestive .....	148	3	44	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nervous .....	118	8	32	40	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* Under this heading are included 100 deaths from *tert-bill*.

Taking the population at 350,000 the above total gives a monthly rate of 4.74 per thousand.

#### LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

April 27.—The first preliminary sessions in the Senate and Chamber were held to-day.

April 30.—In the Chamber Barão de Gahy and Deputy Rosa e Silva, ministers of marine and justice, were declared re-elected, and Deputies Costa Ramos and Diana elected from Parahyba and Rio Grande do Sul respectively.

May 1.—Committees were appointed in both Senate and Chamber to wait upon the Emperor and ask that the day and hour be fixed for opening the legislative session.

May 2.—The respective committees reported that the legislature would be opened to-morrow. In the Chamber Sr. Ferreira Braga and Lamounier Golefrelo were declared deputies from S. Paulo and Minas Geraes. The latter declared himself a republican and declining to take the customary oath, this was dispensed with.

May 3.—At one o'clock the Senate and Chamber being assembled at the Senate chamber H. M. the Emperor read the following speech from the throne:

August and most worthy gentlemen, representatives of the nation:

"The expectations deposited by the country in its elect gladden me upon each occasion, when reunited with them, I come to open the legislative labors.

"The relations of the empire with foreign powers happily continue to be of the most cordial friendship. Upon invitation of the Argentine and Oriental republics, Brazil took part in the Congress of South American states, which recently held its sessions in Montevideo, to regulate, as to matters of private international law, various settlements in regard to which the government will duly form a resolution.

Brazil has concluded with various states two conventions, already made public, for the exchange of official documents and of scientific and literary publications.

"The domestic situation is in general prosperous; we enjoy tranquillity. The Brazilian people's sentiment of order has prevailed on those few occasions of isolated facts and slight importance, where the advice of prudence, or the intervention of the public authority was requisite.

"The extraordinary rigor of the summer, affecting morbid causes which hygienic measures have not yet removed, produced epidemics in this city and in Santos and in Campinas, in the province of S. Paulo. Prompt succor and adequate measures taken, diminished the ravages of the evil, which has disappeared in the capital and is decreasing in the other cities. This calamity was augmented by that of drought in the northern provinces, where agricultural labor appears to have been inutilized, since renewed hopes from the first rains have not been realized. For the purpose of subduing avoidable causes of disease and of mitigating the climatic effects in the provinces attacked by drought, the government has taken precautions, which your patriotism and wisdom will complete.

Among the demands of public instruction the creation of technical schools adapted to local conditions and conveniences is pre-eminent; that of two universities, one in the south, the other in the north of the empire, as centres of scientific organization and advantageous emulation, from which will proceed a harmonious and vigorous impetus so necessary for education; and moreover that of colleges of sciences and letters, which, adapted to provincial requirements, will become interlocked with the university system, all being freely and firmly based upon primary and secondary education.

I also recommend to you the necessity of considering the development of religious worship and instruction by the creation of a bishopric in each of our provinces, in general so large that they cannot be limited into a few dioceses without prejudice to pastoral action and doctrine.

I hope that you will realize in the present session the reform of local administration in the sense of developing practically the liberal spirit of our institutions. The higher administration requires a division of departments, so that matters of general interest, such as public instruction, may readily have directors of special qualifications.

I expect that you will be occupied not only with the projects to improve the judiciary organization and to repress vagabondage, but also for the creation of correctional tribunals. Moreover in the interests of the administration of justice, it is time to satisfy a double promise of the constitution of the empire; the creation in the provinces of new courts of appeal necessary for the convenience of the people, and the editing of the civil code.

In the first case facilities will be seen in applications for and granting of appeals and an improvement in judiciary organization thereupon dependent; the second is demanded by the necessities and imperfections of our present private law.

Public revenue continued to increase last year beyond the estimates of the budget, and this also occurs in the current year. The development of commerce and industries is attracting foreign capital, in specie, which circulates at a discount in relation to government paper, which is now above the value of our monetary standard. The national treasury disembarrassed of the considerable floating debt brought over from former years, has at its disposal more than sufficient means for domestic expenses, without any need of anticipating receipts, and retains in London a large part of the last loan for local employment.

Under such circumstances institutions of credit which will lend means to greater industrial activity and bring about the conversion of our circulating medium, placing this upon normal bases, safe and determined, are greatly recommended to your patriotism.

By virtue of the civil emancipation which you decreed in the last session, the substitution of labor is proceeding fairly, without those profound shocks which have everywhere followed crises of this character. The agricultural class has understood that property would become useless and valueless, when no longer productive of income, and resolutely inaugurated the new regime, from which is to arise the regeneration and augmentation of industries. The government has assisted, in so far as you had granted it means, this movement of economical and social transformation. It has, therefore, used all endeavors to extend the railway system, whether by authorizing the extension of lines belonging to the state, or by granting interest guarantees to such as, under advantageous conditions, can be built by private enterprise. The high powers of the state have not been less solicitous in aiding agriculture and other industries, assisting the current of immigration, already voluminous, and in great part spontaneous, as exemplified by the prosperity of the foreigners that seek our country. The arrivals in the last year reached 131,000 immigrants; and recent months show an increase. To strengthen immigration and improve agricultural labor it is necessary that, as your mission shall decide, the project to regulate territorial property and facilitate the acquisition of abandoned lands, should become law. Upon such occasion you can decide as to the propriety of granting to the government the right to expropriate for public use and land belonging on the railways, which is not cultivated by the owners and may be available for colonial nuclei.

It is necessary for me to remind you of the necessity for advancing the discussion of the penal code and of the military process. The substitution of ancient articles of war, by a law more in accordance with modern penal science, is the constant and most justifiable aspiration of the army and navy.

August and most worthy gentlemen, representatives of the nation.

You have done much for the progress and happiness of our country; but there remains yet much to do in a young nation, of extensive territory filled with natural wealth, and devoted by Providence to a most splendid destiny. If the charge you have assumed is great, not less is your patriotism, and Brazil will regret it with the greatest confidence.

The session is opened.

May 4.—In the Senate Sr. Paulino de Souza was elected president. The committee on the reply to the speech from the throne was also elected and is composed of opposition senators. The election is a sign that the government is weak at the Senate, but the political importance of this fact is not great. There was no session at the Chamber, for it was Saturday.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The Rio Grande city market yielded a revenue of 24,813,628 last year.

—Death certificates have actually been given in Campinas for "starvation."

—There were 22 steamship arrivals at the port of Furtalera, Ceará, during the month of March.

—The president of Rio Grande has signed a bill passed by the provincial assembly approving a contract for the drainage of the city of Pelotas.

—An epidemic of fever has broken out at Caldeiras de Macaê, province of Rio, and it is said that there is need of medical assistance and food in the place.

—The Ceará military school was formally inaugurated on the 1st. The ceremonies included a banquet, a sumptuous ball and a great many speeches.

—We are informed that the rich planters residing in Campinas, who cleared out as soon as the epidemic appeared, have done very little toward relieving the wants of the poor people left there.

—The old adage is "welcome the coming, speed the departing guest." The local press is full of the *feitas* made over the late president of Minas Geraes. Perhaps the inhabitants are glad to get rid of him.

—A telegram from S. João d'El-Rey, Minas, on the 1st, says that some 700 immigrants there had risen and were threatening the place. A force of about 100 soldiers was sent there to maintain order.

—A very welcome rain storm visited Campinas on the night of the 27th and helped reduce the temperature materially. The death rate continues high, but the reports are to the effect that the prevalence of the epidemic is abating.

—There were 390 deaths and 14 still births in the city of Pará during the month of March. Of the deaths 199 were of children under 12 years of age. Among the diseases were *tert-bill* 26, diarrhoea 35, fevers 42 (yellow fever 5), and small-pox 29.

—There were 883 births in Campinas last month, of which 136 were children. If the estimate of a population of about three thousand be true, this means a death rate of over 25 per cent in one month. It is probable, however, that the population has been underestimated.

—The Pará provincial assembly has authorized the president to make a contract for a steamship service between Pará and Soud and pay a subsidy of 27,000\$ a year for the same. The contract calls for a fortnightly service from February to July and a weekly service from August to January.

—According to the *relatório* of the Maranhão commercial association the exports of sugar and cotton from that province in 1887 and 1888 were as follows:

	1887	1888
Sugar .....	bags 188,938	112,450
Cotton .....	sacks 54,314	41,547

—A druggist named Campos killed his wife at Ponta Grossa, Paraná, on the 26th ult., for criminal intimacy with Dr. Menezes Duria, a physician and provincial deputy. The poor woman was killed with 22 knife wounds, but the illustrious deputy will continue to shine in political and social circles just as before.

—It is so rarely the case that the president of any province retains his position for a whole twelve months, that we quite appreciate the enthusiasm of the people of Niterói in proposing to have a *feita* upon the anniversary of the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro assuming the reins of government.

—At a place called Acary, province of Rio Grande do Norte, lightning struck the house of one João Porphiro and killed two of his daughters. The neighbors have decided that this is no accident, but a proof of divine castigation, for this João Porphiro years ago attacked a man and threw his half-dead victim into a bonfire. He was acquitted at his trial, but divine vengeance was after him and has just caught two of his children.

—The citizens of Juiz de Fora have resolved to have their city properly drained, and have invited a well-known engineer to visit them and make the necessary surveys and estimates. The preliminary surveys were made on the 2nd inst. and steps were at once taken to carry out the scheme. It is pleasing to add that the people of Juiz de Fora are doing all this on their own responsibility, and without appealing to the public treasury for aid.

—According to the British vice-consul at Fortaleza, Ceará, the exports from that port last year were as follows:

	kilos	official value
Cotton .....	4,712,190	1,491,017\$880
Coffee .....	471,283	213,431 556
Sugar .....	1,538,376	101,333 650
Rubber .....	191,170	133,015 178
Wax .....	117,410	27,047 580
Hides and skins .....	1,230,531	723,897 694

The comparison with the preceding year is not serviceable because that year comprised eighteen months, owing to the change from the fiscal to the calendar year, but it shows a considerable decrease in the export of all the articles mentioned except sugar, wax and hides.

—A resident near Guaratiba, near Rio, set a loaded gun in his woods, presumably for thieves. Two lads of 13 and 8 years of age were the victims, and both were seriously wounded.

—According to the *Diario Popular* a number of Belgian immigrants have been soliciting alms in the streets of São Paulo, who have recently arrived there from the Argentine Republic. They complain bitterly of having been deceived by the Argentine immigration agents, and of not being able to obtain work in that country. They came to Brazil with the expectation of having the Brazilian government pay their passages home. Perhaps this is also an Argentine deception.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The tramway company in Campinas has been compelled to suspend its regular service because of a lack of men.

—The February receipts of the Paulista line amounted to 401,736\$810, and the expenditures to 113,585\$450, leaving a surplus of 288,151\$360. This raised the surplus since January 1st to 581,624\$930.

—There was only one tender received for the construction of the Recife and Caruaru railway extension to Bezerros. The proposal is to build the line in nine months at 10 per cent. reduction on table prices.

—A telegram published here in the *Formido Comercio* on the 6th says the Rio Claro, S. Paulo and União, S. Paulo, railway has been sold to an English syndicate for 8,000,000\$, and there were rumors that the Saneblanca company was also negotiating a sale.

—There seems to be some serious trouble in the directory of the Oeste de Minas railway. Two of the directors addressed a rather strong letter to the president of the company on the 2nd, and resigned their positions. Rumor says it is a question of contracts.

—The balance sheet of the Sapucaia railway on December 31st last showed the following:

Construction of the line.....	442,882\$350
Guaranteed interest due.....	20,845 \$46
Furniture, instruments, etc.....	6,669 180
Cash in bank and hands of agent..	42,648 470
The capital paid up was 492,500\$ on the above date.	

—We extract the following from the balance sheet, December 31st last, of the S. Paulo and Rio railway company:

Cost of the road.....	10,661,475\$593
Shares deposited in London.....	5,512,116 182
Interest guaranteed.....	6,681,473 428
Dividends in suspense.....	1,064,580 000
Material in store.....	135,853 \$46
Subsidiary shares.....	41,993 490
And on the other side:	
Capital.....	10,665,000\$000
Loan in London.....	6,793,800\$000
Less paid off.....	1,281,683 818
Prov. govt. guar.....	182,612\$862
General do do.....	6,498,860 566
Shareholders special account.....	1,064,580 000
Profit and loss.....	608,219 731
Reserve fund.....	4,443 750
Special sinking fund.....	39,994 400

## LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY.

From the balance sheet on December 31st we extract the following:

Cost of line, track, etc.....	91,143,546\$706
Rolling stock.....	2,212,590 577
New works and re-constructions.	1,098,536 066
Due from province of Minas, subvention and guarantee.....	1,157,379 087
Securities hypothecated.....	1,013,000 000
Shops.....	639,235 471
Securities, reserve fund.....	391,444 000
Stores, sleepers, etc., on hand.....	382,783 219
Freight paid D. Pedro II R. R. under protest.....	314,062 896
Due by D. Pedro II R. R.....	135,689 847
Fixed material on hand.....	267,146 329
Office fixtures, etc.....	83,290 674
And on the other side:	
Capital.....	50,000,000\$000
Reserve fund.....	461,255 939
Debitures, currency.....	15,167,000 000
do gold.....	27,107,647 224
Sinking fund, December.....	21,688 888
Subvention from prov. of Minas.	2,509,884 000
Dividends, balance.....	161,926 119
Banco Rural, guaranteed.....	2,459,461 771
Interest, balance.....	269,986 605
do on gold debentures.....	71,339 414

The auditors state that the gross receipts in 1888 amounted to 5,107,800\$774, including guaranteed interest, and expenses were 2,622,650\$683, or 51.34 per cent. which they consider satisfactory.

The gross revenue for five years is stated to have been:

1884.....	1,462,500\$525
1885.....	2,479,153 490
1886.....	3,229,038 741
1887.....	3,577,518 627
1888.....	5,107,800 774

but as the length of the lines under traffic is not given these figures are useless for comparison.

Under the decision of the meeting held on 29th November the amount standing to the debit of uncalled capital in the subsidiary shares had been charged to the cost of the line. On June 30th the cost of the line was..... 47,787,008\$330  
Subsidiary shares..... 39,483,200 000

On December 31st the cost was..... 87,270,208\$330  
..... 91,143,546 706

Increase in six months..... 4,873,338\$376

Currency debentures show an increase for the six months of 214,000\$, but those in gold are 282,666\$664 less.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The New York Coffee Exchange has resolved to purchase the property at 66 and 70 Beaver street and 113 to 117 Pearl street on which to erect a new Exchange. The architect's plans call for a seven-story building, in cost \$200,000.

—Messrs. Lacerda & Co. of Havre, under date of the 30th March, estimate the Rio and Santos coffee crops as follows:

1889—90.....	4,000,000 bags
1890—91.....	5—6,000,000
1891—92.....	7—8,000,000

—Wherever good coffee is left, it should do well this year, if a most favorable season can have any effect upon crops. Rain fell up country, after a long drought, just in the nick of time, when the blossom had been out and had withered. The rain helped to set the blossom, and brought out another, which, we are told on reliable authority, is larger and healthier-looking than the last, and is now in large spike and expected to be out in a week. Verily those who have good coffee left have cause to be congratulated for the weather up country is now fine again! — *Ceylon Times*, Mar. 5th.

—According to the New York *Shipping and Commercial List*, the visible supply of coffee on March 1st was:

Stocks in Europe.....	1,614,400 bags.
Alfaro for Europe, Brazil.....	430,000
do East.....	60,000
Visible supply Rio and Santos in U. S.	463,719
Stock other kinds, U. S.....	59,717
Alfaro for U. S. East.....	65,000
Stock Rio.....	397,000
do Santos.....	239,000
	3,310,526

We are not responsible for the additions.

—Coffee is not a beverage which advances in public favor in England, probably because few people know how to make it properly. But now it is threatened with a rival. In the island of Réunion is a plant known as the wild orange, which produces a fruit, green at first, afterwards bluish, and verging into purple as it ripens. This has been tested and found to make a beverage in every way equal to coffee, and at a much lower price. The product is called "Mussaenda," and can be used alone, or mixed with pure coffee. It is announced that about 24,000 acres of this plant are now being cultivated. It is most likely, however, that chicory, more than coffee, will suffer from the introduction of "Mussaenda." — *Overland Mail*.

—The blossom out on the coffee to-day is a perfect sight! — such as I have not seen since 1879, and what is more it is full, strong, and healthy. The blossom on all good matured coffee is very strong and full, and must be a blossom of 6 or 7 cwt. an acre, while on coffee which has not been matured, and you may say neglected, the blossom is from 3 to 5 cwt. It is quite impossible to say how much will set, especially as so little coffee has been kept up, but I feel sure that all those who have coffee in good order will reap the benefit. "A better blossom than that now out, so far as its healthiness goes, I have never seen. It has had a heavy plump of rain on it, and will have another, but I don't think much harm will be done. The weakest blossoms will not set, but the strong ones will, and the rains will fill them out at once."

A correspondent in the *Agas*, whose letter is dated 14th of March, says:—

"Wherever there is coffee there is blossom, and good blossom too. Coffee seems to have a wonderful lot of vitality left in it after all the neglect it has suffered for years, for it is responding in a really marvellous way to the grand weather we have had. Many regret now they cut their coffee out, for with such a large acreage under tea the chances of disease in coffee are much less than they used to be. This makes the third blossom we have had, and I for one shall get a splendid return this year, if my agents will allow me to keep up my blossom with a little more." — *Ceylon Times*, Mar. 15.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The European steamers are now going home full of passengers.

—Sr. Rego Faria, the well known coffee broker, has been made a *comendador* of the Order of the Rose.

—It requires some attention to discover buckskin when transformed into *buckskin*, but we figured it out.

—Barão de Caho Frio, director general of the department of foreign affairs, has been made a Visconde.

—We advise our readers, who are interested in coffee, to preserve the estimates of coffee crops we publish in another column.

—According to a local journal the custom house authorities destroyed 27,280 obscene engravings, photographs, etc., in 1888. Edifying statistics these. It may be added, however, that all the articles in question were not destroyed.

—It costs 900\$ in *ajudas de custo* (travelling expenses) to send a chief of police from Pernambuco to Ceará. Why not make a chief of a man on the spot and save the money?

—On the 1st a meeting of various leaders of the liberal party was held here and a committee was appointed to draw up, with urgency, a platform for the party. The party requires it badly enough, certainly.

—The Treasury agency in London has been authorized to supply Sr. Lúis de Netto with £231. 5. 0 to meet the expense of publishing the *Ethnographic Album of Brazil*. If it is worth more, the album is not excessively dear.

—A club in the city of Pomba, Minas Geraes, states to the minister of agriculture that it is building a theatre, but the wherewithal is short, and a little help from the government is necessary. The minister on the 30th told the club to stamp their petition.

—Martimiano de Souza Pinto, who was for many years the most popular anticlerical in Rio, died in the D. Pedro II insane asylum on the 30th ult. Few of the older dwellers in Rio did not know Pinto, and his sad ending will be generally felt.

—The local press states that a satisfactory result was obtained on the 30th ult. with a furnace designed to cremate the sweepings, etc., in private dwellings. The apparatus is affixed to the cooking stove and consumes, without smell or extra fuel, the rubbish generally removed by the dustman.

—On the 29th ult. the minister of agriculture asked the inspector general of public works another string of questions about the Frontin miracle. This miracle is becoming monotonous, and nothing is heard from the government engineers with the army and navy to back them in their miracle.

—On the 17th ult. Messrs. Zenha & Silveira of this city requested Messrs. Nielsen & Co. to distribute 500\$ among the suffering people of Campinas; but for the indiscretion of the local press this act of charity would have passed unperceived — as was probably the intention. This is charity.

—The *Gazeta da Tarde* gives currency to a story that the Princess Imperial has undertaken to secure the revocation of the Natuzo act against the further reception of novitiates by religious orders in Brazil, in consideration of the appointment of a Brazilian cardinal. The probabilities are that the story is purely imaginary.

—A volunteer dentist has been admitted to practice on the jaws of the police corps. Poor pulchritude! They are beaten and carved by the imperial navy and army; knocked about by *capangas* and vagabonds; called names in the press; and now, to their serious peril, will have their teeth drawn by a volunteer dentist!

—The inspector-general of colonization informs the *Journal* that the difficulties in Rio Grande with immigrants are not due to any lack of lands, but to their antipathy to work and to their preference for a life of begging in the maritime cities. May we not go further back and say that the difficulty arose from the importation of beggars and vagabonds as immigrants?

—The minister of empire and the municipal chamber are at it again. Not long ago the chamber sent a dispatch to the minister asking that safety apparatus be ordered for the trams. On the 24th ult. the minister ordered (*ordenou-se*) the chamber to inform him which apparatus meets their approval. We know; that one of which the inventor can speak Portuguese well.

—On the 2nd the *Journal do Commercio* publishes what it facetiously calls "proofs," said to have been found in the street, but which are undoubtedly the projects of provincial and municipal reform to be presented by the government to the legislature. It will be most interesting to see how closely the official document will follow these "proofs" so happily found by the *Journal's* reporter.

—The corner stone of the lying-in hospital to be built on the Praia da Lapa was laid in the presence of the Emperor on the 2nd inst.

—The government has appointed a medical commission to inquire into the causes of the recent outbreak of *beriberi* in this city and port.

—Another gentleman, a medical man, has gone to Europe to inspect military hospitals—and see the Paris Exposition. He is Dr. Oscar de Bulhões Ribeiro.

—A good definition of an editor has recently appeared in an American paper. An editor is a man who waits for somebody else to do something — and then writes about it.

—The minister of finance has decided that piosos are not an indispensable feature of divine worship and declines to admit the free entry of one destined to the S. José college at S. Leopoldo, Rio Grande do Sul.

—The academy of fine arts is about to appoint a day for the competitive examination for a travelling premium, the successful student to have an opportunity to travel in Europe. It will be a good year for such a premium.

—It is said that the Instituto Historico has its medals all ready, which were struck off in commemoration of the emancipation of slavery last year. It may be expected that the *eslavocertas* will get the lion's share of the medals.

—The French packet *Bretagne* arrived on the 3rd with 169 Syrians on board, who were not permitted to land until police permission was obtained. The laboring force of mendicants is becoming somewhat too large for the immediate necessities of the country.

—The produce brought into Rio during April from the suburbs is estimated to have represented a money value of 637,561\$960, of which 236,081\$ was charcoal, firewood and sleepers. As the *Journal* points out, this means the continued destruction of the forests around the city.

—The minister of empire has thanked the Carmelite order for placing at his disposition the ground on the Praia da Lapa, where the lying-in hospital is to be built. Something rather grim in this kind of thanks.

—Dr. Frontin, three deputies and other high-toned parties visited the miracle on the 2nd, and signed a document regarding the water supply that will give Dr. Bicalho a pun under his waistcoat. The picknickers found that over 10,000,000 litres of water were going into the city's supply. The business seems reduced to a case of prevarication on one side, or the other—but thus far Moses is ahead.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 2nd says that a groceryman in Petropolis has adopted a new plan to collect old debts. He has a large black-board exposed at his door, on which figure the names of his debtors. It is not new, nor is it in any manner efficacious; the groceryman will probably be prosecuted unless his debtors are "poor white trash." If there be a *fidalgos* among them, he had best look out for squalls.

—In commemoration of the inauguration of the Ilha Fiscal, the *Boletim do Affundado* issued a special number on the 27th ult. which was accompanied by a table showing revenue, customs receipts and the imports and exports for a long series of years. The table appears to be well organized and is beautifully executed. It will be a useful feature in the offices of all persons who have any taste for statistics.

—We are informed of a curious case that occurred here recently. A seaman of a foreign vessel in port complained of feeling unwell and the flag was hoisted for the doctor. The patient was removed to Jurujuba hospital and five days after the master of the vessel was informed that the man had yellow fever, and his vessel was ordered into the quarantine ground. Two days after this intimation the man appeared on board, as well as ever; he had escaped from the hospital.

—We extract the following figures from the *Diario Oficial* of the 29th ult. showing the expenses for one month, March, with the water department:

Salaries to the technical staff.....	5,074\$510
Wages to laborers.....	11,077 650
do do S. Pedro supply.....	14,315 475
	30,467\$635

And there are people who suppose the water supply will be completed!

—The gas company has resolved to have telephonic communication with the nearest fire engine station and petitions the government to have the wires put up by the telegraphic department, as the telephone company has cut off the wires from its offices. But why did not the gas company pay its bill? Or, was the original cause due to the telephone company refusing to pay its gas bill, as it has done with its printing bills? These little complications sometimes produce very embarrassing results.



—Steps have been taken by prominent merchants and manufacturers in New York to organize an association for promoting trade in South America.

—The nuns of the Ajuda convent have been authorized to spend 50,000\$ in repairs of their convent, chapel, etc. There are nice pickings here for some one.

—Among the arrivals by the *John Elder* on the 4th, was Mr. J. G. Walker, inspector of United States consulates, who came down the West Coast and is now on his return home.

—The Brazilian botanist Barbosa Rodrigues has been made a member of the honorary commission of the 1890 international exposition of geographical botany to be held in Antwerp.

—A very fat thing has just fallen into the hands of the court of absentees. A Portuguese merchant recently died here very suddenly and his fortune is over 700,000\$. As he had no heirs in Brazil, the judge, clerk and employes of the court will have a regular pick-nick.

—You must no longer say Rua da Quitanda, but Rua João Alfredo; nor must you be surprised to learn that Rua Rodrigo Silva was known since the memory of man as Rua dos Orlives. We would again propose that the Rua do Onvidor be baptized Rua de Barão do Cayapó.

—The Carmelites have, at the request of the Emperor, granted 30 *braças*, 180 feet, of ground adjoining the proposed lying-in hospital, for the building of a hospital for children. What is the matter with the Carmelites any way? Their generosity is becoming conspicuous.

—We have received 40\$ for the Campinas sufferers, the product of a voluntary subscription among the clerks in one of the large English houses of this city. As it will be a long time before the poor people of that city will be able to take care of themselves, we trust that generous assistance will continue to be given them.

—At about the same hour that his ministers made the Emperor refer in his speech to the prosperity of foreign immigrants in Brazil, some 200 Italians were on their way here from S. João del-Rey under guard of regular troops, to be sent back to Italy. Others have been for some time camping out in the public streets.

—Mail advices in regard to the loss of the Pacific Navigation Co's steamer *Catopaxi* inform us that a collision occurred with the German steamer *Olympia* in the Straits of Magellan on April 8th, both vessels suffering considerable damage. The *Catopaxi* was hauled sufficiently to permit repairs and the voyage was then continued on the 9th for Valparaiso through Smith's channel. On the 15th, however, the steamer struck an unknown rock and sunk within ten minutes. The passengers were all saved and landed on a desert beach, from which they were rescued by the German steamer *Selos*, after three days' privations, and were returned to Punta Arenas.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—The March receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 95,430\$835.

—The Amazonas provincial *recebedoria* received a total of 1,495,408\$290 during 1888.

—The April receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 1,250,773\$985, and of the *meça de rendas* to 287,682\$691.

—The internal revenue receipts at the *recebedoria* in April were 2,668,387\$895 against 2,477,517\$504 for the same month last year. There was paid in 1,523,952\$480 in gold.

—The sales of sovereigns at the Bolsa here on the 29th ult., reached 53,230, the largest on record. Possibly the Treasury has been ridding itself of a part of its gold.

—A New York exchange says that on the 8th March Messrs. Arbuckle & Co. made an experimental shipment of ten thousand gold sovereigns as an exchange operation to Rio.

—The Treasury was quick enough to put the sliding scale into force when exchange was above 27 1/2 d, but quite forgot to modify the additional per centage when rates receded. It was a case of most innocent forgetfulness, of course.

—A syndicate has been formed in Juiz de Fora for the organization of a drainage company. After a hurried examination of the ground the engineer estimates that the total cost will not exceed 500,000\$, exclusive of disappropriations. The syndicate has authorized detailed surveys for its own account.

—By a dispatch dated on the 1st inst. the minister of finance notifies the collectors of customs that the additional duties to be collected under the sliding scale were reduced to 15 per cent. from that date. As exchange has not been over 27 1/2 d since April 24th the arbitrary fixing of the 1st inst. for the reduction is clearly an infraction of the law.

—According to the annual report of the Rio Grandense gas company the receipts last year were 154,259\$830 from public illumination and 134,427\$811 from private parties. The profits are stated to have been 102,011\$800. The company has 1,100 private customers and 1,300 street lamps in the three cities of Rio Grande, Pelotas and Porto Alegre.

—A decree dated on the 27th ult., authorizes the guarantee of interest and sinking fund for the Associação Commercial loan. The loan is for 5,000,000\$, interest 5 and sinking fund 1 1/2 per cent. per annum. The building of the association and its fittings are mortgaged to the state for any sums advanced, and the revenue is to be first applied to the service of the loan under government supervision.

—An association has been formed in this city through the initiative of Messrs. Binaque & Maia, engineers and contractors, for the purpose of executing large contracts and working various concessions and privileges. The association is to be known as the Empresa de Obras Publicas no Brazil, and its managers are to be Sr. Alberto da Fonseca Guimarães and Manoel Binaque de Macedo. It is probably a copy of a similar organization in Montevideo.

—On the 30th ult., the Bank of Brazil advances to planters were divided as follows:

Prov. of S. Paulo	2,189,836\$000
do Rio de Janeiro	1,923,251 755
do Minas Geraes	1,344,137 800
do Espírito-Santo	17,445 660
	5,474,671\$275

showing an increase of 173,928\$710 for the month of April.

—The April receipts at the Rio custom house were:

Importation	4,034,120\$325
Port dues	20,273 000
Exportation	759,757 130
Sundries	208,804 127
Stamps	2,932 000
	4,845,970\$642
Deposits	35,582 530
Residuals	35,968 423
Internal revenue receipts	2,708,312 223

## COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, May 6th, 1889.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000, gold) 27 d.  
do do do do do in U. S. 44 1/2 cts.  
do coin at \$4 per £ 1 sig. 44 1/2 cts.  
do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 188 1/2  
do do £ 1 sig. in Brazilian gold 8 8/10

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 27 d.  
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper) 1800000 gold  
do do do do do in U. S. 44 1/2 cts.  
do coin at \$4 per £ 1 sig. 44 1/2 cts.  
Value of \$1.00 (84.80 per £ 1 sig.) in Brazil-  
ian currency (paper) 188 1/2  
Value of £ 1 sterling " " 88 3/10

## EXCHANGE.

April 29.—Official rates at the banks were 27 1/2 on London, 350—351 on Paris and 434—435 on Hamburg at 90 days; 1880—1885 on New York at sight. On London office bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2, and at the same rate from second bank. Commercial sterling was quoted at 27 1/2, 27 1/2, 27 1/2 and 27 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 88 1/2—90 and closed with buyers at the former, sellers at the latter quotation.

April 30.—The English Bank reduced its rate on London to 27; the other banks at yesterday's rates. Business was reported at 27 1/2 in bank sterling and commercial was quoted at the extremes of 27 1/2—27 1/2, the market closing flat. Sovereigns sold at 88 1/2 and closed with sellers at this price, buyers at 88 1/2.

May 1.—All the banks opened at 27 on London, but in the afternoon the foreign banks withdrew their rate and the Brazilian banks were drawing over the counter only. The rates in the morning were 27 on London, 353 on Paris and 437 on Hamburg at 90 days; 1886 on New York at sight. Business was reported at 27, both on bankers and London offices, at 27 1/2 on the latter, and commercial was quoted at 27 1/2—27 1/2. Sovereigns were reported sold on the street at 88 1/2—90 and closed with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

May 2.—Official rates at the banks were 26 1/2 on London, 354—355 on Paris and 437—440 on Hamburg at 90 days; 1886—1890 on New York at sight. The market was quiet with bank sterling reported at the official quotation and commercial quoted at the extremes of 26 1/2—27 1/2. Sovereigns sold at the Exchange at 88 1/2—90 and closed with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

May 3.—The Brazilian banks advanced their sterling rate to 27, the foreign banks remained at 26 1/2. Rates on Paris were 357—355, on Hamburg 436—441 and on New York 1886—1890. Some little business was reported in bank sterling at 27 and commercial was quoted at 27 1/2—27 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

May 4.—Official rates were unchanged, viz 26 1/2—27 on London; 357—355 on Paris and 436—441 on Hamburg at 90 days; 1886—1890 on New York at sight. Business was reported in bank sterling at 27 and commercial was quoted at 27 1/2—27 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

May 6.—The Brazilian banks are still officially at 27 on London; the foreign banks are at 26 1/2. Commercial sterling is quoted at 27 1/2—27 1/2. The speech from the Throne does not seem to have inspired over much confidence in rates, and as the coffee stock has become much reduced, the market is reported flat.

## SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

April 29.	3 Five per cent. apolices	960 000
3	do	960 000
23	do	964 000
25,000	do	96 1/2
47,500	Sovereigns	8 1/2
5,730	do	8 1/2
20	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6 1/2	77 1/2
50	do. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	80 1/2
110	Banco do Brazil	250 000
80	Banco do Commercio	230 000
100	Banco Delcredere	244 000
100	Banco Internacional, h. o. 30 June	267 000
50	Banco Popular	111 000
75	Banco União de Creditos	61 000
200	Macabé and Campos R.R.	86 500
200	do	87 000
100	do L. o. June	90 000
300	do	90 500

April 30.	50 Five per cent. apolices	964 000
5,000	do	96 1/2
1,000	Six per cent. do. Prov. Rio	98 1/2
5,000	Sovereigns	8 1/2
164	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6 1/2	77 1/2
50	do	81 500
335	" Banco C. Real do S. Paulo	81 500
400	" Banco Predial	684 1/2
40	do	69 1/2
20	deh. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	80 1/2
50	Genal Insee	43 000
65	Banco Commercial	240 000
60	do	240 500
10	Banco do Commercio	230 000
100	Banco Delcredere	245 000
85	Banco União de Creditos	61 000
100	1. expolidia R.R. subv.	22 250
400	Macabé and Campos R.R.	86 000

May 1.	12 Five per cent. apolices	970 000
52	deh. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	80 1/2
100	Integridade Insee	150 000
260	Banco do Brazil	250 000
100	do	250 500
30	Banco Internacional	261 000
100	do 100\$ pd.	136 000
118	Banco União de Creditos	61 000
100	Macabé and Camps R.R.	86 500
500	do h. o. June	90 000

May 2.	1 Five per cent. apolices	968 000
4	do	970 000
812	Sovereigns	8 1/2
26,000	do	8 1/2
1,000	do	8 1/2
2	deh. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	80 1/2
40	Integridade Insee	150 000
23	Banco do Commercio	230 000
100	Banco Commercial	240 000
250	do h. o. June	267 000
75	Banco União de Creditos	61 000
30	Jardim Botânico tramway	130 000
100	Amazon Navigation	100 000
15	Nacional do	246 000

May 3.	5 Five per cent. apolices	970 000
9	do	971 000
80	hyp. notes Banco Predial	67 1/2
60	deh. Petropolisiana mil.	198 000
38	Confiança Insee	34 000
5	Fidelidade do	165 000
50	Genal do	42 000
50	Banco Delcredere	246 000
100	Banco Internacional	262 500
50	Banco Popular	112 000
100	Macabé and Campos R.R.	86 500
100	do	86 500

May 4.	9 Five per cent. apolices	971 000
1	do	972 000
10	deh. expolidia R.R. 200\$	186 000
100	Vigilância Insee	9 500
40	Banco do Brazil	252 000
90	Banco Industrial	167 000
50	Banco Predial	69 000
100	expolidia R.R. h. o. 30 June	139 000
100	Macabé and Campos R.R. h. o. 10 June	90 000
50	Nacional de Navegação	249 000

## BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH APRIL, 1889.

Assets.	
Capital, un-called	5,000,000\$000
Bills discounted	873,750 300
Current accounts	8,800,750 500
Public funds	2,650,947 130
do deposited abroad	2,080,673 360
Shares and debentures	144,592 740
Sundry branches	2,018,858 000
Sundry agencies	843,307 340
Values deposited	17,219,800 480
Directors' guarantee	140,000 000
Sundry accounts	2,120,287 640
Bills receivable	1,721,845 180
Cash	5,587,480 070
	57,770,011\$790

Liabilities.	
Capital, subscribed	10,000,000\$000
Reserve fund	375,000 000
Profits in suspense	300,000 000
do carried forward	171,934 300
Deposits, without interest	28,053 240
do in account current and with notice	5,531,451 970
do fixed maturity	2,120,157 180
Sundry guarantees, etc.	17,217,800 480
Sundry branches	4,331,426 940
Sundry agencies	477,052 200
Bills payable	29,129 050
Sundry accounts	2,181,174 940
Dividends, balance	11,788 300
	57,770,011\$790

E. & O. E.  
Rio de Janeiro, 3rd May, 1889.  
Manoel Salgado Zezua, Vice-president.  
Rikio Hiru, Jr., for Accountant.

## MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th May, 1889.

**Exports.**  
Coffee.—We have had another fairly active week, sales reported exceeding 100,000 bags, and clearances at the custom house reaching nearly 200,000. Quotations have been advanced about 20 cts. per arroba, and the market has been reported firm all along. The course of the exchange market has somewhat assisted holders in their pretensions, but advices from consuming markets are also said to have been more favorable, and it seems possible that the reduced crop estimates are producing some effect. Receipts show an increase, 61,145 bags for last week, against 56,409 bags for the preceding week, and 51,465 for the week before; shipments have exceeded supply, however, and stock is reduced by some 16,000 bags. Perhaps the real stock for sale but slightly exceeds 200,000 bags to-day, although any close estimate is nearly impossible.

Shipments since our last report have been:

54,711	bags for the United States
17,504	do Europe
6,728	do Cape of Good Hope
	do Elsewhere
78,943	bags.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to:

133,075	bags for the United States
58,972	do Europe
2,217	do Cape of Good Hope
	do Elsewhere
194,271	bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

United States.	
April 27	New York Br str. <i>Flammarion</i>
27	do " <i>Donat</i>
May 4	do " <i>Nasmyth</i>
	Europe:
April 27	Hamburg Ger str. <i>Santos</i>
27	London Br str. <i>Galileo</i>
	Antwerp
May 4	Havre Fr str. <i>Uile de S. Nicolas</i>

The clearances in April were divided as follows:

United States:	
New York	136,930
Baltimore	13,200
New Orleans	18,113
Galveston	6,664
	181,299

Europe:	
Havre	680
Antwerp	2,011
Hamburg	16,410
London	9,571
Brussels	10,957
Mediterranean	30,070

Elsewhere:	
Cape of Good Hope	5,007
River Plate and West Coast	10,917
	231,216

The market was reported firm this morning at the following quotations:

	per 100 lbs.	per arroba.
Washed	58 1/2—58 3/4	58 1/2—58 3/4
Superior	nominal	nominal
Good first	nominal	nominal
Regular first	6 1/2—6 3/4	9 1/2—9 3/4
Ordinary first	5 1/2—5 3/4	8 1/2—8 3/4
Good second	5 3/4—5 1/2	8 1/2—8 3/4
Ordinary second	4 1/2—4 3/4	7 1/2—7 3/4
Capitain	nominal	nominal
Rosella	do	do

Stocks were this morning estimated at about 380,000—390 bags in all hands.

Vessels loading and to load	
New York Amer str. <i>Illinois</i>	18,000
do Br str. <i>Palmas</i>	48,000
do Br str. <i>Favall</i>	34,000
do Ger str. <i>Cher</i>	5,000
do " <i>Colonia</i>	10,000
do Br str. <i>Recla Smith</i>	8,000
Baltimore Amer br. <i>Baltimore</i>	15,000
New Orleans Br str. <i>Halley</i>	15,000
Hamburg Ger str. <i>Copernicus</i>	9,500
do " <i>Bismarck</i>	9,000
Antwerp and Bremen Ger str. <i>Ohio</i>	4,500
do do London Br str. <i>Ellie</i>	12,000
do do Br str. <i>Uile de S. Nicolas</i>	2,000
Bordeaux Fr str. <i>La Plata</i>	3,400
Mediterranean " <i>Blanc</i>	6,000
Tiencue And str. <i>Zephyr</i>	1,000
do " <i>Polina</i>	1,000
Genoa " <i>S. Gotardo</i>	2,500

## SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS

**Cement.**—Receipts are 500 bds. per *Gordon Castle* from

**Hay.**—Receipts are 2,400 bales per *Presto* and 1,237 bales per steamer from the River Plate. There is little change in

at animation in our market and almost all available stocks the spot have been cleared off at advancing prices. The transactions since our last report are the following: as are

Stock about 62,000 bales.

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS

*Chalmette*, from Mobile for Rio, arrived at St. Mi-  
March 10th with loss of sails, rudder head and fore-  
spring and leaky.

San Nicolas	..	bl
Bristol	..	bl
Newport	7 Mar	bl
		sp

<i>Segneurien</i> .....	Shields	2 M
<i>Souverain</i> .....	Liverpool	

April 29	Santos Gr	Hamburg <sup>a</sup>	Sundries
30	Leipzig Gr	Santos	do

Scar II. ....	327	Mar. 14	Cadiz .....	M. Nothmann & C
aritzia .....	951	Apr. 18	Cardiff .....	Wilson Sons & C
reciosa .....	326	18	Zarate. ....	J. de Souza & C
gn. Welser .....	1206	25	Cardiff .....	

May 4th, 1889.

## BANKS

Capital paid up	Recent issue	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
RIO DE JANEIRO						
2,400,000\$	5,000,000\$	Auxiliar .....	6 5000-Jan	800	2000\$	—
4,400,000\$	1,115,000\$	Banqueirante .....	2 0000-Jan	800	2000\$	—
3,500,000\$	7,008,334	Brazil .....	8 0000-Jan	800	252 1/2	250 5/8-252 1/2
5,000,000\$	1,335	Caixa Credit Commercial .....	10 0000-Jan	800	210	—
20,000,000\$	13,800,000\$	Commerc. do Rio de Jan .....	10 0000-Jan	2000	214 1/4	—
12,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do series .....	6 533-Jan	100	130	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 4 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	209 1/2	209 1/2-210
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 5 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 6 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 7 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 8 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 9 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 10 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 11 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 12 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 13 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 14 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 15 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 16 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 17 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 18 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 19 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 20 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 21 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 22 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 23 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 24 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 25 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 26 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 27 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 28 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 29 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 30 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 31 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 32 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 33 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 34 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 35 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 36 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 37 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 38 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 39 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 40 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 41 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 42 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 43 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 44 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 45 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 46 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 47 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 48 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 49 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 50 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 51 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 52 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 53 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 54 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 55 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 56 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 57 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 58 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 59 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 60 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 61 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 62 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 63 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 64 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 65 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 66 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 67 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 68 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 69 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 70 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 71 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 72 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 73 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 74 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 75 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 76 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 77 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 78 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 79 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 80 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 81 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 82 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 83 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 84 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 85 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 86 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 87 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 88 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 89 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 90 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 91 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 92 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 93 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 94 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 95 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 96 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 97 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 98 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 99 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 100 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 101 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 102 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 103 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 104 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 105 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 106 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 107 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 108 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 109 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 110 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 111 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 112 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 113 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 114 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 115 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 116 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 117 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 118 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 119 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 120 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 121 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 122 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 123 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 124 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 125 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 126 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 127 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 128 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 129 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 130 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 131 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 132 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 133 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 134 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 135 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 136 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 137 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 138 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 139 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 140 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 141 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 142 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 143 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 144 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 145 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 146 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 147 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 148 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 149 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—
10,000,000\$	1,335,000\$	do 150 series .....	9 0000-Jan	800	210	—

## RAILWAYS

Capital	Capital paid up	Revenue fund	Companies	Percentage paid	Amount raised	Last date	Closing quotations
12,000,000\$	1,813,000\$	—	Bahia and Minas .....	—	24\$	—	—
800,000	800,000	18,700\$	Barão de Alcantara .....	—	200	—	—
100,000	4,000,000	14,610	Campana and Cuzcuzima .....	4\$000 Feb. 84	700	135	3000
1,600,000	1,600,000	12,580	Emporio Santa R. Carvajales .....	5 000 Jan. 85	700	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Ind. de Petró. and Rian .....	3 000 Jan. 85	700	—	—
50,000,000	50,000,000	401,720	Leopoldina .....	13 000 Jan. 86	412,000	100	—
—	—	—	do 8 subvenc. ....	—	—	130	000
—	—	—	do subvenc. ....	—	—	130	000
12,000,000	12,000,000	120,641	Macacá and Campos .....	25 000 Jan. 85	22	300	—
200,000	200,000	—	Manicoré .....	5 000 Jan. 85	900	30	000
4,070,000	3,100,200	51,880	Oeste do Minas .....	7 000—Aug. 88	900	90	000
—	—	—	do 2 subvenc. ....	—	—	—	—
—	1,177,490	474	S. Isabel de Rio Preto .....	7 000—Jan. 85	700	158	000
10,005,000	10,005,000	4,144	S. Paulo and Rio .....	7 000—Jan. 85	700	200	000
—	—	—	do 3 subv. ....	—	—	187	000
—	—	—	do subvenc. ....	—	—	125	000
10,000,000	1,600,000	—	Sagapally .....	—	200	—	—
38,000,000	12,000,000	—	Saotomana .....	6 000—Mar. 86	300	300	000
—	—	—	do 3 subv. ....	—	—	170	000
—	—	—	do subvenc. ....	—	—	78	000
2,600,000	1,000,173	49,481	União Valenciana .....	6 1/2 000 Feb. 84	40	80	000

## TRAMWAYS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nonvoting stake	Last sale	Closing quotation
5,400,000,000	5,400,000,000	1,127,000,000	Jarvis Ultramarine	5¢—Apr. '89	200 1/2	200 1/2	
10,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	—	Carlin Lithianum	5¢—Apr. '89	1 3/4	1 3/4	129 000—130 000
300,000	21 3/4	—	Laraginites, and tunnel	—	—	—	—
200,000	500,000	—	Silicium	5¢—Apr. '89	200	218 000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	84,186	Peramburum	5¢—Jan. '89	200	100 cent	
1,200,000	600,000	55,000	Pinto Alga	—	—	—	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	—	S. Christoval	15 cent—Jan. '89	200	200	266 000—270 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	24,097	Vila Isabel	1 000—Jan. '89	200	210 cent	277 250—280 000

## SHIPPING

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nonvoting shares	Last sale	Closing quotations
\$655,000	\$655,000	\$6,775	Amazon Steam Navigation	63 3/4 Jan. 89	\$12 1/2	108	93 3/4—110 3/4
5,000,000	5,000,000	80,438	Pazenda de Navegação...	118 1/2—Jan. 89	308	000	—
1,000,000	811,000	26,954	Sociedade de Navegação...	12 1/2—Jan. 89	240	000	240 000—252 000
750,000	—	—	Familia .....	4 1/2—July 87	200	000	—
673,000	673,000	—	N. M. da Bahia e Campos	12 1/2—Feb. 89	175	000	—

## MILLS

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last dividend</i>	<i>Outstanding quotations</i>
2,400,000\$	2,400,000\$	121,539\$	Alumina .....	1970-75-Jan. 79	300\$	—	—
400,000\$	400,000\$	—	Berley .....	—	200\$	—	—
400,000\$	400,000\$	26,377\$	Boat Industrial .....	5-Jan-Jun 80	200\$	1970-80	—
1,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	—	Caixa .....	12-Nov-Jun 80	200\$	7-5 Nov 80	—
500,000\$	500,000\$	—	Companhia Industrial .....	12-Nov-Jun 80	200\$	5-6 Nov 80	—
600,000\$	600,000\$	—	Industria Mineira .....	12-Nov-Jun 80	200\$	—	—
400,000\$	400,000\$	2,418\$	Pau Grande .....	12-Nov-Jun 80	200\$	166	—
2,000,000\$	2,000,000\$	95,545\$	Petropar .....	8-Nov-Feb 80	200\$	200 000	—
3,000,000\$	3,000,000\$	—	Progresso Ind do Brazil .....	—	40	—	—
1,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	67,499\$	Rio .....	10-Nov-July 80	200\$	200 000	—
300,000\$	300,000\$	773\$	S. Christoval .....	9-Nov-01-01	200\$	—	—
550,000\$	550,000\$	—	S. Joao .....	—	200\$	200 000	—
200,000\$	200,000\$	2,418\$	S. Lázaro .....	—	200\$	210 000	—
600,000\$	600,000\$	24,287\$	S. Pedro de Alcântara .....	7-Nov-Apr 80	200\$	—	—

## INSURANCE

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
3,000,000	3,000,000	—	Avenida Comercial.....	8 1/2 — Jan 84	5008	128 1/2	—
785,000	785,000	45,754 1/2	Camargois Florimontes.....	108 1/2 — Jan 84	200	125 1/2	—
1,500,000	380,000	—	Comercio e Lavoura.....	3 1/2 — Jan 84	40	40	—
1,50,000	131,000	—	Corballa.....	—	2000	—	—
100,000,000	4,000,000	—	Deas D. Paulo H.....	3 1/2 — Jan 85	200	100	000
1,500,000	200,000	—	Fabrica e Cia de Chimbo.....	—	2000	—	—
1,500,000	310,000	—	Fabrica de Biscoitos.....	—	40	—	—
320,000	320,000	—	Glaxo Market.....	1 1/2 — Feb 85	200	31	000
2,000,000	2,000,000	—	Industria e Vigor de Mello.....	—	1000	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Industrial de Oleos.....	1000 — Feb 85	200	—	—
720,000	220,000	220,000	Industrial Plastic (Kiosques).....	9 1/2 — Jan 84	50	—	—
5,000,000	2,100,000	—	Lavoura, Ind e Com.....	—	2000	—	—
1,000,000	500,000	—	Mellonismo e U. de Noll.....	—	200	—	—
100,000	50,000	—	Nova Industria.....	—	200	—	—
400,000	400,000	—	Oleos Villa Nova.....	5 1/2 — Feb 85	200	—	—
750,000	750,000	139,891	Pacoti, Agric e Industrial.....	3 1/2 — Aug 85	100	52	000
1,000,000	300,000	—	Petroliu Mingers.....	—	60	—	—
550,000	470,000	—	Phosphate of Cal.....	—	1000	100	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Refinadoras e Saneitos.....	—	2000	205	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	36,491	Servico Maritimo.....	6 1/2 — Apr 84	100	140	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	6,200	Uniao Teleramografica.....	—	2000	—	—

## Insurance.

## BRITISH &amp; FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMTD

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara,

Telephone No. 427.

## COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Block

Authorized 1870

Marine Risk

Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons &amp; Co. Limited.

No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

## GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith &amp; Voute.

No. 62, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.

## HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw &amp; Co.

No. 82, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

## LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie &amp; Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

## NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Okell, Mourão &amp; Wilson,

87, Rua Visconde de Inhamã.

Telephone No. 193.

## NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797

Losses paid..... £5,500,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara

Telephone No. 427.

## PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

Rua do Visconde de Inhamã, No. 16.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, also of every kind at reduced rates

John Moore &amp; Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua do Candelaria

## THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund..... £ 450,000 "

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Phipps Brothers &amp; Co.

Rua do Visconde de Inhamã, No. 16

## STEAM LAUNCHES &amp; TUGS

Nova Empresa de Rendas Alugueiras a vapor. For the transport of passengers &amp; baggage on board Steamers. Also launch of Tugboats.

For information at the office of the Company, No. 6, Praça 28 de Setembro, (antigo Largo da Princesa), Telephone 435, with Sar. Valente on the Cases Novo do Largo do Paço, or with

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara.

Telephone No. 427

## Shipping.

## THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1808

Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River

For Freight and General information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

## Steamships.

## ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

## TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1889

Date	Steamer	Destination
May 6	Neva.....	Status [only]
" 7	Klbe.....	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 21	Neva.....	do do

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, home-ward, every alternate Tuesday.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua do Visconde de Inhamã, No. 16,

Sobrado,

Phipps Brothers &amp; Co.

Agents

## UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

## SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

ADVANCE	Captain Griffiths.....	23 May
FINANCE	" Baker.....	15 June
ALLIANCE	" Beers.....	13 July

The fine packet

## ALLIANCE,

Captain BAKER

on return from Santos will sail 15th May at 10 a.m. for

## NEW YORK

calling at

Bahia, Pernambuco Maranhão,

[entering the two last named ports]

Paká, Barbados and St. Thomas

## Passage Rates

	1st class	average
To Liverpool.....	\$220	gold
New York.....	\$143	\$75 "
" & back.....	\$273	" "

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons &amp; Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 6 Praça do Commercio.

## LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN MAY.

## To New York:

Palmas.....	May 20th
Pascal.....	" 11th
Strabo.....	" 18th
Sirius.....	" 25th
Nasmyth and Humboldt from Santos,	
(Extra steamers as cargo may offer)	

## For Antwerp

calling at Southampton (for London)

Roos..... May 14th

Costa Rican..... " 25th

## For other ports:

Vandeyck, New Orleans..... May 20th

## For Southern coast Ports:

Chatham..... Weekly

Canning..... Weekly

Cabral..... Weekly

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

For cargo apply to

Wm. R. McNiven,

73 Rua 19 de Março

For passages, parcels specie, etc., to the

Agents:—NORTH, MEADOW &amp; Co.

82 Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.

## NORDDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital. . . . 30,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States

" Brazil

" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

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